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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/055,325	01/22/2002	Marc L. Covitt	100110368-2	8027

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HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
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Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER

HUNTSINGER, PETER K

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2624

DATE MAILED: 10/05/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/055,325

Applicant(s)

COVITT ET AL.

Examiner

Peter K. Huntsinger

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 22 January 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/02, 8/03
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claim 3 is objected to because of the following informalities: On page 14, line 14, the phrase "the steps of" should be replaced with "the step of". On line 15, the phrase "an authentication value" should be replaced with "an encrypted value" as recited in the previous claim 1. Also on line 15, the phrase "value and storing" should be replaced with "value further comprising storing". Appropriate correction is required.
2. Claim 4 is objected to because of the following informalities: On page 14, lines 21, the phrase "authentication value" should be replaced with "encrypted value". On line 22, the phrase "the authentication value" should be replaced with "the encrypted value". This would fix the occurrence of two values referred to as authentication value present in claims 6, 8, 9, and 10. Further, the phrase "encrypting the data value using a selected encryption technique to produce an encrypted value" would no longer be needed in claim 6 as it is presented in the independent claim 4. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over limori et al. Patent 5,486,899 and Ko Patent 5,579,088.

Referring to claim 1, limori et al. disclose a method for verifying authenticity of a replaceable printing component, the method comprising: encrypting a data value stored on the replaceable printing component using a selected encryption technique to produce an encrypted value (col. 18, lines 61-67); and comparing the encrypted value with an authentication value whereby the replaceable printing component is authentic if the encrypted value is identical to the authentication value (col. 19, lines 30-41). limori et al. do not disclose expressly storing the authentication value on the consumable. Ko discloses storing on the replaceable consumable an authentication value (identification code, col. 4, lines 29-44). The identification code is considered an authentication value because the consumable is determined to be authentic when the inputted identification code matches the initial identification code. limori et al. and Ko are combinable because they are from the same field of confirming authority of a printer consumable. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to store an authentication value on the printer consumable. The motivation for doing so would have been to control the usage of a printer consumable by preventing unauthorized usage (col. 2, lines 3-24 of Ko). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Ko with limori et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

Referring to claim 3, limori et al. disclose the method of claim 1 wherein prior to encrypting the data value stored on the replaceable printing component the step of

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encrypting the data value using a selected encryption technique to produce an encryption value further comprise storing of the data value on the electrical storage device (col. 18, lines 61-67). Ko discloses storing the authentication value on the electrical storage device (identification code, col. 4, lines 29-44). While it is not expressly stated, it is inherent that the data value disclosed by limori et al. must be stored before encryption occurs.

Referring to claim 4, limori et al. disclose a method for storing a data value in an electrical storage device, the electrical storage device for use with a replaceable printing component, the method comprising: encrypting the data value using a selected encryption technique to produce an authentication value (col. 18, lines 61-67); and storing the data value on the electrical storage device (col. 18, lines 61-67). While it is not expressly stated, it is inherent that the data value disclosed by limori et al. must be stored before encryption occurs. limori et al. do not disclose expressly storing the authentication value on the consumable. Ko discloses storing on the replaceable consumable an authentication value (identification code, col. 4, lines 29-44). limori et al. and Ko are combinable because they are from the same field of confirming authority of a printer consumable. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to store an authentication value on the printer consumable. The motivation for doing so would have been to control the usage of a printer consumable by preventing unauthorized usage (col. 2, lines 3-24 of Ko). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Ko with limori et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 4.

Referring to claim 6, limori et al. disclose the method of claim 4 wherein further including the steps of: encrypting a data value stored on the replaceable printing component using a selected encryption technique to produce an encrypted value (col. 18, lines 61-67); and comparing the encrypted value with an authentication value whereby the replaceable printing component is authentic if the encrypted value is identical to the authentication value (col. 19, lines 30-41). Ko discloses storing on the replaceable consumable an authentication value (identification code, col. 4, lines 29-44).

Referring to claim 8, limori et al. disclose the method of claim 6 wherein the steps of encrypting a data value stored on the replaceable printing component (col. 18, lines 61-67) and comparing the encrypted value with an authentication value stored on the replaceable consumable are performed by a printing system (col. 19, lines 30-41).

Referring to claim 9, limori et al. disclose the method of claim 6 further including the step of notifying customers that the replaceable printing component is not authentic if the encrypted value is different from the authentication value (col. 19, lines 24-29).

Referring to claim 11, limori et al. disclose a method for customizing a replaceable printing component for use in only selected printing systems, the replaceable printing component having an electrical storage device for storing data in a first portion of the electrical storage device, the method comprising: the authentication data derived from encrypting the first data using an encryption technique (col. 18, lines 61-67) whereby prior to use of the replaceable printing component in the selected printing system requires resulting data from encryption of the first data using the

encryption technique match the authentication data stored in the electrical storage device (col. 19, lines 30-41). limori et al. do not disclose expressly storing the authentication value on the consumable. Ko discloses storing on the replaceable consumable an authentication value (identification code, col. 4, lines 29-44). limori et al. and Ko are combinable because they are from the same field of confirming authority of a printer consumable. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to store an authentication value on the printer consumable. The motivation for doing so would have been to control the usage of a printer consumable by preventing unauthorized usage (col. 2, lines 3-24 of Ko). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Ko with limori et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 11.

Referring to claim 13, limori et al. disclose a replaceable printing component for use in a selected printing system, the replaceable printing component including: an electrical storage device configured for storing a data value, a identifier value is derived by encrypting the data value using an encryption process whereby upon installation of the replaceable printing component into the selected printing system (col. 18, lines 61-67) the selected printing system processes the data value using the encryption process to obtain an encrypted value that is identical to the identifier value if the replaceable printing component is a verified replaceable printing component (col. 19, lines 31-40). limori et al. do not disclose expressly storing the identifier value on the consumable. Ko discloses storing on the replaceable consumable an identifier value (identification code, col. 4, lines 29-44). limori et al. and Ko are combinable because they are from the

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same field of confirming authority of a printer consumable. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to store an identifier value on the printer consumable. The motivation for doing so would have been to control the usage of a printer consumable by preventing unauthorized usage (col. 2, lines 3-24 of Ko). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Ko with limori et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 13.

5. Claims 2, 5, 10, 12, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over limori et al. Patent 5,486,899 and Ko Patent 5,579,088 as applied to claims 1, 4, 6, 11, 13 above, and further in view of Pollocks, Jr. Patent 6,351,618.

Referring to claims 2, 5, 10, 12, and 14, limori et al. disclose a replaceable printing component but do not disclose expressly an ink supply consumable. Pollocks, Jr. discloses an ink supply for an inkjet printing system (col. 1, lines 22-24). limori et al. and Pollocks, Jr. are combinable because they are from the same field of confirming authority of a printer consumable. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to utilize the system of limori et al. with an ink supply consumable. The motivation for doing so would have been to authorize a ink jet consumable for a inkjet printer. Further, limori et al. disclose a generic printer and an inkjet printer is simply a type of printer. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Pollocks, Jr. with limori et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claims 2, 5, 10, 12, and 14.

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6. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over limori et al. Patent 5,486,899 and Ko Patent 5,579,088 as applied to claim 4 above, and further in view of Wheeler et al. Patent 5,200,993.

Referring to claim 7, limori et al. disclose encrypting the data value and storing the data value on the electrical storage device. Ko discloses storing the authentication value on the electrical storage device. limori et al. do not disclose expressly encrypting and storing performed by a processing device other than a printing system. Wheeler et al. disclose encrypting and storing performed by a computer (col. 7, lines 30-43). limori et al. and Wheeler et al. are combinable because they are from the same field of printing systems. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to encrypt data using a computer. The motivation for doing so would have been to utilize a more powerful processor available in the computer than the processor in the printer. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Wheeler et al. with limori et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 7.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Peter K. Huntsinger whose telephone number is (571)272-7435. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Moore can be reached on (571)272-7437. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

PKH

David Moore
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